

central station, where the air-pump is placed which pumps all the matter into a reservoir. The collection and sale of this matter does not usually cover the cost of the labor. The reports on this system are conflicting, and yet the majority of them speak in its favor."

Mr. C. Norman Bazalgette, in a late paper to the London Institution of Civil Engineer, says of this system from the experience gained at Leyden, Amsterdam and Dodrecht, that "it was supplementary to, and not substitutive of, a water carriage system, extremely costly, and its mechanism was extremely complicated and liable to get out of order. The accumulation of sewage residuum in the central reservoir, and its subsequent decanting into barrels, were operations which could not fail to be objectionable and offensive. In conclusion, the system—though it might have a partial province in the tide-locked cities of the Hague, where no system of sewerage was available—should never be imported into an English town."

It would seem that there would be considerable difficulty experienced in the case of repairs to the pipes being needed.

THE ROCHEDALE PAIL SYSTEM.*

This consists simply in half-barrels or pails being placed under the seats of the closed privy to receive the fecal discharges; the pails being removed about once a week, after putting on a hermetically-tight cover, empty disinfected pails taking their place. The matter is carried out of the town at night, and may be spread on old fields, a slight covering of dry earth being used to keep down the smell, or the matter may be sold for manure. It is well to add dry earth, ashes or charcoal every day to the pails in use, and moreover to ventilate the privy.

This system is an excellent one for most of our towns and small cities. Having to carry the pails through the house or yard to the street is an objection. It is now being tried on a large scale in New Orleans, where the water system cannot be readily used.

*See Appendix II, page 79.